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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

CHATEAU MARILLÉ VARIETIES, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
WOODS MUSEUM.
HAWKAY AMONG THE BRIGANDS, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
THE VOKES FAMILY, at 8 P. M.
PARISIAN VARIETIES, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Family Reserved.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. W. J. Flanagan.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.
GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.
THE KERRY GOW, at 8 P. M.
BOWERY THEATRE.
FATAL MARKSMAN, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy.

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was excited, and, under the leadership of Western Union, advanced from 1-8 to 2-3-8 per cent. Gold advanced from 112 to 112 1-8. Money on call was supplied at 2-1-2 and 3 per cent. Government and railway bonds were steady. Foreign exchange firm.

KELLY'S VICTORY over Tilden reminds us of his victory over Jones for Register and Hackett for Recorder.

THE LATEST BOND FORGERS are in a good way of going to the Penitentiary. The evidence adduced yesterday shows that the rogues succeeded in victimizing several trusting people, and will probably secure the forgers a safe retreat for some years.

OUR ENGLISH COUSINS do not think very highly of the Cincinnati nomination. They want to know "Who is Mr. Hayes?" and declare that his principal "merit is that he is almost unknown," which, in their matter-of-fact way, they consider a poor recommendation for the office of President of these United States.

WE CONGRATULATE the Honorable John Morrissey! Now is the time for the Honorable John to take possession of Tammany and lead the reform movement.

WHEN LORD DERBY asks America to guarantee the right of asylum by a treaty he is in the position of the gentleman who, when asking another to be his guest, "stipulates" that the guest will not carry off the silverware. Between governments like America and England something should be taken for granted, and one thing especially—that the right of asylum is sacred.

THERE IS NO DISCIPLINARY so severe as the convert or the recent ally. One would think, to see how Littlejohn and Dorsheimer swing around the St. Louis Convention, preaching "democracy" and "discipline," they had been democrats all their lives. On the contrary, they are fresh from the republican lines, and have not yet worn out their republican uniforms.

THE FIRE FIGHT.—Hunter's Point was yesterday the scene of a destructive fire, which at one time threatened to lay the whole place in ruins. Fortunately the Long Island City Fire Department proved equal to the occasion, and by dint of hard work succeeded in subduing the flames, not, however, before several important establishments were destroyed and damage estimated at one hundred thousand dollars had been done to the town.

WE CONGRATULATE Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn! He will have abundant opportunity to straighten up the affairs of the Oswego and Midland Railroad without the disturbing influence of the canvass.

HONORING SUNSHINE AND EXERCISE.—The patronage of the lacrosse players by the Queen shows on the part of Her Majesty an intelligent appreciation of the value of these manly sports. Whoever contributes an innocent out-of-door amusement to a people is more of a benefactor than he who organizes an army. "This is where we won the battle of Waterloo," said the Duke of Wellington, looking at the Eton boys in a cricket field. What an immense advantage base ball has been to our own country! While the passion for it lasted every village had its club and every striping was running his bases. Lacrosse is in this family of games—the family which includes polo, cricket, base ball, and so on. It is a game well known in Canada, but new to England. Her Majesty shows wisdom in approving it.

WE CONGRATULATE the community upon the conviction of "Dr." Foote for sending obscene works through the mails. We hope the Judge will make an example of Dr. Foote. Knaves who live by polluting the minds of the rising generation deserve the severest punishment.

Nomination of Governor Tilden.

Governor Tilden was nominated yesterday on the second ballot as the democratic candidate for the Presidency—a result fore-shadowed by the drift of sentiment at St. Louis for the last two days. The Tilden canvass had been so complete and so adroitly managed, it had been conducted with so much quiet efficiency and such consummate skill for months previous to the meeting of the Convention, that the less alert and less dexterous candidates had no chance when the battle opened. Whatever else may be said or thought of Mr. Tilden, it must be conceded by friends and enemies alike, conceded by democrats and republicans alike, that he has proved himself one of the ablest and most astute managers that have ever appeared in the politics of this country. Apart from his own wonderful address and activity his chances for this high honor were very slender. He had never held an important office until he was elected Governor of New York, less than two years ago. He has never been in Congress; he has never held a position of trust under the federal government; he has never had an opportunity to make himself conspicuous in national affairs; he lacks the experience at the federal capital which Thurman, Bayard and Hendricks have had opportunities to acquire; and yet, by the sheer force of his abilities, by his extraordinary capacity for politics, he has eclipsed them all in the estimation of his own party, and is selected by the Democratic National Convention as its fittest standard bearer in an election of great importance. The selection of a citizen of his limited experience in official life and total lack of experience in federal affairs over the heads of so many democratic statesmen who have had superior facilities for making a national reputation is a tribute to his character and capacity of which he may be justly proud, whether he wins in the Presidential race or not. As he is a citizen of our own State and an esteemed fellow townsman, we have too much local pride to be indifferent to his brilliant success at St. Louis, and we offer him our sincere congratulations.

Governor Tilden's nomination is not, however, equivalent to an election, for this Presidential election is to be one of the most vigorous and most closely contested that has ever taken place in the history of the country. The result is so doubtful that the canvass will have all the interest of a game in which the skill of the players keeps the judgment of the spectators in suspense. The chances are so doubtful that public expectation will be kept on the qui vive throughout. It is safe to say that we are entering on one of the most interesting, vigorously contested and doubtful Presidential contests that have ever taken place since the organization of the government.

In estimating Mr. Tilden's strength as a candidate we will put New York aside until we have weighed his chances in other States. To be sure New York is the grand pivot of the canvass, for if Tilden should fail to carry this State he has no chance of an election; but we prefer to consider the effect of his nomination in other States before coming to the main point on which the election will turn. Outside of New York, in the country at large, Tilden is undoubtedly the strongest and most popular nomination the democratic party could have made. A conclusive proof of this is the tactics adopted by his opponents at St. Louis. The stronghold on which they rested their position was his alleged inability to carry New York. Now, he may carry New York or he may not; the chances are very doubtful, with perhaps a preponderance against him, but the form taken by the opposition to him at St. Louis was a concession by his opponents that he is the strongest democratic candidate elsewhere, taking the country as a whole.

But any estimate of chances from which New York is excluded is like the play of "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet left out. The Presidential election will be decided by the electoral votes of the Empire State, and Governor Tilden will have a hard battle to fight here against powerful and formidable adversaries. If he wins in this State he wins everything; if he loses this State he loses all. With his own party divided and his republican adversaries thoroughly united, with the whole influence of the federal patronage exerted against him, and the discouraging effect of probable republican victories in the October States, he enters upon an unequal contest, and nothing but his remarkable ability as a political strategist can give him the victory against such odds.

But whether Tilden wins the election or loses it the country has reason to congratulate itself on the result at St. Louis. The vote on the platform, which immediately preceded the first ballot, was a sure augury of the nomination of Tilden, and it was so splendid a victory for sound ideas on the currency that a great and depressing load of anxiety is lifted from honest men and true patriots. We heartily congratulate the country on the fact that both of our great political parties are sound on vital questions. We give no credit to the manipulators and wirepullers of either party for this reassuring result; the whole praise belongs to the people. If the demagogues could have seen their way clear to success by indorsing inflation or repudiation they would have had no scruples; but they were conscious that they were submitting views for popular indorsement, and the fact that both parties felt compelled to act on the presumption that the people are honest, on the presumption that the people would vote down any platform or set of candidates who were not sound on questions affecting the national honor, is a signal proof that the great body of our citizens of both parties are thought by those who have the deepest interest in studying their sentiments to be immovably upright on the vital questions of our politics. We rejoice that both parties have this wholesome fear of public sentiment. We rejoice that the best judges of popular sentiment in both parties agree in the conviction that any attempt to acquire political power by pandering to the wishes of dishonest men would lead to defeat and disgrace. With such principles as have been

announced by the two national conventions the country is safe, whichever party succeeds. Both parties have bound themselves by a formal, solemn pledge to restore a sound and honest currency at the earliest period when it can be done without a sudden shock and violent derangement of business, and we have no doubt that either party, if successful in the election, will attempt to keep the pledge. Our confidence is not founded on the virtue of party leaders, which would be a frail reliance, but on the recognition by both parties that this is the will of the people. Politicians are mere tenants of the offices they may gain, and their consciousness that no party can stand in this country which does not conform to the general sentiment in favor of sound finance and honest administration is a hopeful and assuring sign of the times. We recognize the great service the St. Louis Convention has done in relieving the public mind from solicitude respecting the cardinal principles on which the government ought to be administered.

It is a great relief to feel that this Presidential contest is a mere trial of party strength and rivalry of personal ambitions, and that whether Hayes is elected or Tilden is elected the country is equally sure that the government will be administered on honest principles. No great public interest will be endangered by the success of either candidate. We may, therefore, dismiss anxiety and apprehension, and look upon this interesting canvass as a harmless struggle between two equally patriotic parties for public favor and approval. We shall have an honest President, a safe administration and a steady progress toward specie payments and business prosperity, whether Governor Hayes or Governor Tilden carries off the honors of the canvass.

WE CONGRATULATE Hon. John Kelly! To the Boss, more than to any other man in the State, Uncle Sammy owes his nomination. We hope some of Kelly's friends will bring him home on a special car, well provided with cooling drinks and sedatives.

Amnesty to Communists.

President MacMahon has exercised Executive clemency in the case of some eighty-seven prisoners of the Commune. This act will do something to calm the fervor of political agitation among the friends of the prisoners, and it is to be regretted that the President-Marshal did not go a step further in the road of reconciliation and make the amnesty general. Prosecution on account of participation in the Communist insurrection is to cease, and with the end of vindictive proceedings on the part of the government it is to be hoped that the anger and desire for revenge on the part of the Communist radicals may also disappear. France now controls her own destinies, and those who desire the continuance of the republican form of government cannot do better than prove their fitness for self-government by displaying intelligent moderation. A certain class of theorists pretend to cure all the evils of humanity by the application of a favorite form of government, but the experience of free peoples in all ages shows conclusively that misery and vice are inseparable from human society, whatever form of government it may adopt. If the French radical republicans would only keep this fact in mind it would preserve them from many serious blunders, and would facilitate the extension of a perfect amnesty to their comrades who expiate in prison their rebellion against society and government.

WE CONGRATULATE Hon. Erasmus Brooks! His editorials supporting Tilden will command the resources of his experienced intellect.

AFRAID OF THE LIGHT.—Sir Stafford Northcote said in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening that the British government deprecated any discussion of the question of extradition. The reason is that the discussion would show that Mr. Cross and Lord Derby have forced England into a false position; that they have entirely misconstrued the question; that upon a mere suspicion and in the interest of large commercial houses in England who are believed to have knowledge of the defrauding of the revenues, they wantonly destroyed a useful and beneficent treaty. This is our conclusion after a careful reading of the English Blue Book. If the English government is attacked on this treaty it cannot hold its ground. The common sense of both nations looks upon the disruption of this treaty as a calamity. We do not want our shores to become the asylum for English murderers and thieves. The English feel the same way about our criminals. In sacrificing this treaty Lord Derby made a grievous blunder. No wonder his government deprecates any discussion. If Lord Hartington is wise he will force it.

WE CONGRATULATE Peter B. Sweeney! Peter B. can pursue those aesthetic studies which he has found so fascinating in his Paris life. He is said to have two millions of dollars, which it would be well to have transferred into French and English securities.

CABINET CHANGES.—There is a general but erroneous impression that President Grant has made an extraordinary number of changes in his Cabinet. Leaving out of the reckoning the original appointments, he has made but fourteen changes in nearly eight years. Mr. Lincoln made seven changes in four years; General Jackson made thirteen in eight years; General Washington eleven in his eight years; Mr. Jefferson ten; Mr. Madison eleven; Fillmore made ten in his four years' administration, and Tyler seventeen. It thus appears that the Cabinet of General Grant has had about the usual stability. Mr. Fish, Mr. Seward, Mr. Madison and Mr. John Quincy Adams are the only Secretaries of State who served through eight years. Mr. Monroe made fewer Cabinet changes than any other President, only three in eight years.

WE CONGRATULATE William Henry Hurlbert! He can throw all the brilliancy of his genius into the canvass as editor of the World and lead the way for reform.

The War Cloud in the East.

From the decided tone of our special despatches it is evident that a few days at utmost will witness the opening of hostilities between Serbia and Turkey. It seems out of the power of the Serbians to withdraw now, and the three Empires, with England and France, have apparently resolved to view the opening of the contest merely as spectators, deeply interested ones it is true, and, with the exception of France, each wishing for the moment when a sudden blow might be delivered on the favored side. It is a curious fact in this quarrel that not one of the possible contestants among the great Powers has any sympathy with the tottering Ottoman Empire, yet England may soon be found fighting on its side from the hard motives of her policy as an Asiatic Power. If Russia takes sides in the field against Turkey it will be partly from sympathy and largely in pursuit of material gains both in Europe and Asia. It will be so difficult for Austria to take part against the fighting Christians, and so dangerous for her to move at all unless on an understanding with Germany and Russia that the single temptation of England will not avail to place her on the side of Turkey. With Germany alone her pact would resemble that of the lamb with the wolf, and a pact with Russia alone would scarcely compensate for the danger that would threaten her in the German provinces of the Empire. The exigencies of her position would, therefore, tend to keep her neutral unless she could come to an understanding with both Germany and Russia. It remains to be seen what tension the present friendliness between the Czar and the Northern Kaiser will bear. What England can do to detach the Teuton from the Muscovite will be done. A whisper of an understanding between Disraeli and Bismarck came to us last Sunday from Paris. That this has effected more than a promise of neutrality on the part of Germany and her good offices in the same direction with Russia during a war between Turkey and the Principalities is not now apparent. If this understanding has been reached it is obvious that a similar pledge has been extracted from England. The neutrality, therefore, of all the great Powers seems assured for the present.

Since the struggle of Greece for her independence fifty years ago no comparatively small war has attracted the absorbing attention which all Europe will bestow upon the Slavs of the Danubian Principalities striking against Mohammedan thralldom. It is on the part of the Serbians a war of ideas—the ideas of race, religion and country against a Power that, despite four centuries of sway, has remained a foe and an alien. They cannot fail in their struggle to attract the sympathies of all Christendom, and not a single sentimental regret would follow their final victory over the debased and debasing Power that overthrew the remnant of the Byzantine Empire. The question of the ultimate direction of the struggle is so crossed and barred with selfish interests, in which all the Powers have their share, that it is not likely the end will come without a contest that may shake down many a Power beside Turkey.

WE CONGRATULATE Hon. Horatio Seymour! He was not compelled to accept the painful duty of resigning the nomination. Now that the Presidency is off his mind he can give his whole attention to our domestic fisheries and agricultural pursuits.

"THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM."—When England wanted the famous Bank of England forgers Spain gave them up. Yet there was no treaty of extradition between England and Spain. Nor did America interfere, although Mr. Fish might have said, that in the absence of a treaty stipulation to the contrary, every citizen was entitled to the fullest right of asylum. But, as was well said at the time, the Bank of England was the prosecutor, and the bank showed that her power could go over the earth. This right of asylum business is utter quackery. It might be discussed with Turkey or China, but not with an enlightened Power, because every enlightened Power accepts it. Spain did right to give up the Bank of England forgers, and Mr. Fish did right to consent to the surrender. Yet if Mr. Cross had been Home Secretary the forgers would have escaped, under his foolish sensitiveness about the right of asylum.

WE CONGRATULATE Hon. William Allen! He can enjoy the repose he has so richly earned in a long and useful life and tell stories about his smoking corn-cob pipes with Andrew Jackson.

THE RIGHT TO KILL.—In the Recorder's Court a young man named Keenan was yesterday tried on the charge of manslaughter, he having stabbed one Richard Bell during a brawl provoked by the latter. The accused admitted the killing, but claimed that he was justified because he had been first attacked. Except that the deceased man had made some insulting remarks to Keenan's wife the fight between the men was an ordinary row. The jury took a lenient view of the killing and acquitted the prisoner. From this decision Recorder Hackett felt compelled to express his dissent, on the ground that the mere fact that a man has received a blow from the hand of another cannot be considered as sufficient justification for the hasty use of the knife. This is a sound position and will meet the approval of all intelligent citizens. The knife at best is a cowardly weapon, and juries should be careful not to encourage its hasty use.

CAN TILDEN CARRY NEW YORK?—The Governor is reported by one of our Albany correspondents as saying that he can carry New York by fifty thousand majority. We have no doubt the Governor thinks so. He carried New York once, and it is the most natural thing in the world that he should expect to do it again. He is in the honeymoon of the nomination nuptials, and must be allowed the illusions natural to a candidate in that condition. But New York is a peculiar State. When Tilden carried it the republicans were divided and the democrats were united. Now the republicans are united and the democrats are divided. This is a point well worth considering.

The Point in Blaine's Case.

Colonel Forney writes an article, calling on the "Confederates" to cease their war upon Mr. Blaine, now that he is ill and has lost the nomination for the Presidency. The country shares Colonel Forney's sorrow for the illness of Mr. Blaine, and trusts that he may soon return to public life with restored health. But at the same time it is not fair to charge the Confederates with the "war upon Blaine." Mr. Blaine is in this position—He tampered with a witness under subpoena. He offered this witness a consulate to leave the country and suppress certain evidence, and when this offer was rejected he took forcible possession of this evidence and still holds it in defiance of the House. If the House asserts its authority it will either censure Mr. Blaine or expel him. Now this is a cold, passionless presentation of the case, which a gentleman as skilled in parliamentary law as Colonel Forney must see. The uproar about the Confederates was admirable as a flank attack in the House. It was fair ammunition in the hands of a fireworks orator like Ingersoll, of Illinois. But it should not deceive Colonel Forney. Mr. Blaine is in an unfortunate position so far as the House is concerned. Nothing but the sympathy of the House can save him. The position is of his own seeking, and the poor Confederates, who will have enough to bear this summer, should not be charged with it.

WE CONGRATULATE Major General Winfield Scott Hancock! It will not be necessary for him to resign his commission in the army. It is a high commission and not to be thrown away. Then, if the new democratic administration can have a bill passed retiring Sherman and Sheridan, Hancock can be commander of the army.

Have the People Any Rights Which Corporations are Bound to Respect?

The people are watching with great interest the case between the street railways and the street cars before the Superior Court. The owners of the street cars are exhausting every agency to prevent the building of the elevated or underground road. The burden of the argument is expressed by Lawyer Choate, who, all the time no doubt looking as wise as an owl, informed the Court that a steam road would be a "special injury" to the horse cars, because it would draw off their travel. We trust there is no judge on our Bench who will listen for a moment to this preposterous proposition. It is the old argument against progress, and experience shows how absurd it is. The effect of the building of the Gilbert road would be, not to destroy the franchise of any street railway, but to improve it. There would be fewer cars, but they would run more comfortably. There would be none of those sardine trips which we see morning and evening. The horse cars are needed for short journeys and will always be useful, and if well managed will yield a revenue to their owners; but the city has outgrown the capacity of the horse cars. They are not intended for long distances, and experience will show this when we have rapid transit.

GRAMERCY PARK is the political Mecca. But there are two Mohammeds there resident—Greenback Cooper and Hard Money Tilden.

The Whiskey Thieves.

It does not surprise us to learn that strong efforts are making for the pardon of Avery, the former chief clerk of the Treasury; McDonald, the St. Louis supervisor of revenue, and others, now in prison for defrauding the government. One of them was sentenced on Saturday to two years' imprisonment in the County Jail. His punishment is a nominal one, something like that of Boss Tweed. This leads us to say that our laws in dealing with bosses are badly administered. If these persons had stolen a ham they would have gone to prison for twenty years; but they used their authority, influence and position, not alone to make money, for money they had, but from sheer avarice and to rob the government, and they must be pardoned. We trust the President will deny the appeal. Pardon would be a stain upon his administration. It would confirm the suspicion that he threw Bristow out of his Cabinet because he had been a reformer. The higher the social and political position the graver the crime. The punishment should be equal to the gravity. Mercy would dishonor itself to interfere.

AND NOW THE TIMES informs us that Dorsheimer—the wise, the gracious, the sunny Dorsheimer, whose voice is a symphony and his smile a persuasion—has become "arrogant and overbearing." This is all on account of the weather. Then we hear of nose pulling and angry encounters on the stairs, and bosom friends like Kelly and Wickham in public controversy. The moral of it is, never hold conventions in midsummer, or if it is necessary, let them be held on Pike's Peak, or on one of the Thousand Islands, or in Sitka. It would not surprise us if this holding conventions with the thermometer ninety-five in the shade were again to divide the democratic party.

AFTER ALL WHAT DOES IT AMOUNT TO?—The sun will shine; the grass will grow; we shall have wheat and corn; taxes will increase; we shall pay our car fare whether we have a seat or not—all the same. We shall have our Fourth of July, our fireworks—all the same. And in a year from now we shall be in high feather over the new administration, pointing out its shortcomings and calling for reform—all the same. Why not keep cool about it, remembering the state of the thermometer and seeing what has befallen poor John Kelly, and knowing that the world will go round and round all the same in spite of St. Louis and Cincinnati?

A HINT TO KELLY'S FRIENDS.—The friends of the Boss should keep cooling lotions about him. A towel dipped in ice-cold water and applied to the back of the neck has been known to produce beneficial results. The climate of St. Louis is too harsh. The Boss should be brought home in a special car and taken at once to ex-Senator Norton's clam cottage on Coney Island. The sea air will restore him.

Pennsylvania and Hartranft.

It does not surprise us to learn that the friends of Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, complain of his treatment at Cincinnati. They say, and with justice, that Hartranft was a better general than Hayes, that he has proved to be as good a Governor, that he was the choice of a great State, and that if Pennsylvania had been true to him he might have won. On the contrary, it was with difficulty Pennsylvania could be induced to give him one ballot. Delegates who had been pledged to vote for him arose and publicly repudiated the pledge, and but for the firmness of a few friends his candidacy would have been a farce. If Pennsylvania had voted for Hartranft as Ohio voted for Hayes, first, last and all the time, he might now be the nominee. There is much force in these complaints. Hartranft was badly used in his own State. But so long as the republican party in Pennsylvania is under the rule of a ring like that which sways Philadelphia it will send purchasable delegations to conventions. Pennsylvania, one of the first of our States, an empire among commonwealths, and this year of all years laurel laden with honors—Pennsylvania was of no more importance in the Convention at Cincinnati than Texas. Governor Hartranft may complain with reason. The Philadelphia delegation stabbed him.

WE CONGRATULATE Hon. Joel Parker! He will not be torn away from his turnips and watermelons down in Monmouth to worry over the Presidency. Monmouth cannot spare Farmer Joel.

Baby Farming in New York.

The discovery of six helpless infants in various stages of starvation and all sharing a horrid state of filth at the home of a Mrs. McCloskey, a professional baby farmer, shows that this slow but sure system of infanticide can exist in New York. We are glad to say that the inquiries of the police into this woman's antecedents make it appear that even in the poorest localities her horrid practices failed to be tolerated. That she was allowed to move from one house to another for several months without attracting the attention of the police is a sad comment upon the indifference of people to wrong so it does not involve their own reputations or is not committed before their eyes. We hope to see this woman severely punished. Crimes against human life committed by the cradle side belong to barbarism. The helplessness of the little sufferers cries out to our common humanity. The age which has fertilized the goodly work of St. Vincent de Paul until the care of the foundling has become one of the most tender and important of the charities of all creeds is ready to take strong measures to stamp out a revolting crime, more heinous because more fiendishly prolonged in its torments than what is told of the abandonment of infants by the Chinese. Such wholesale baby-farming establishments as were discovered and broken up in England are not likely to exist in America, for various reasons. The abandonment of even six children to Mrs. McCloskey's tender mercies must have arisen through gross deception on her part, and gross carelessness, if no worse, on the part of the mothers or guardians committing them to her sinister care. We pity such mothers. The good work done by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in this case gives it a fresh title to public esteem.

WE CONGRATULATE Hon. William Dorsheimer, Lieutenant Governor of New York! He has won a great victory. Uncle Sammy should resign the Governorship and thus give Dorsheimer a chance to have his portrait painted at the expense of the State. Dorsheimer is a handsome man and would make a fine picture.

BOSS KELLY IN STATE.—When Louis XIV. arose in the morning he was surrounded by noblemen who vied with each other in discharging the offices about his person. One enfolded him in the royal scarf, another tied the royal cravat, a third perfumed the royal handkerchief, a fourth pulled on the royal boots, and so on. We are reminded of this as we read of Boss Kelly entering the St. Louis Convention. On one side Fred Snythe carrying his hat, Sam Cox on the other carrying his umbrella. Then came Olney with Kelly's cane, and Schell with his green bag. Behind all came Tom Dunlap and Denis Quinn with a supply of fans. As the Boss walked up the aisle thus surrounded, and saw before him Hewitt and Smith Weed and other rebels, his aspect was terrible. How sadly Wickham must have felt, remembering that it was once his office to carry the hat, and that now he was out in the broiling sun!

HONORS TO MAYOR WICKHAM.—The ladies of Sorosis held a picnic on Tuesday. We are informed that the occasion of this gathering was to celebrate the election of Mayor Wickham to be one of the vice presidents of the St. Louis Convention. As is well known the Mayor has been the candidate of the ladies for the highest office in the gift of the people. If the Convention had declined to hear Miss Cozzens the other day it was the Mayor's intention to have thrown himself into the breach. But the chivalry of the gallant Waterson interfered. Waterson little knew the man he suppressed; for, as Colonel Tom Dunlap informed one of our correspondents, Wickham's speech on the woman question would have recalled the days of Demosthenes and justified the enthusiasm with which on Tuesday the Sorosis ladies toasted his Honor in lemonade and ice cream. The secret of the Mayor's popularity with Sorosis and kindred associations lies in his rare personal beauty, his poetical temperament, his musical voice, his love for the beautiful and the true.

WE CONGRATULATE Honorable Augustus Schell! This venerable journalist can support Tilden in a series of able, pathetic and retrospective articles that will add to the attractions of the Centennial year.

HONORS TO THE PRESS.—The Convention has shown its appreciation of our noble calling by the honors it paid to two great democratic editors, Augustus Schell, the editor of the Tammany organ, and Henry Waterson, the Kentucky publicist. The speeches of Schell and Waterson read like